

MISHARIN, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; SUKHORUKOV, Lev Vasil'yevich;
PETRUSEVICH, A.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KLENNIKOV,
Y.M., inzh., red.; DANILOV, L.N., red.iad-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V.,
tekhn. red.

[International Conference on Gearing, London, 1958] Mezhdunarod-
naya konferentsiya po subchatym peredacham, London 1958 g. Mo-
skva, Mashgis, 1962. 217 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Gearing—Congresses)

KLENNIKOV, V.

Editions of the Publishing House of Automotive Transportation
Literature for 1963. Za rul. 21 no.2:32 F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Glavnyy redaktor Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo izdatel'stva avto-
transportnoy literatury Ministerstva avtomobil'nogo transporta
i shosseynykh dorog RSFSR.

(Transportation, Automotive--Bibliography)

KLENNIKOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; IL'IN, Nikolay Mikhaylovich;
GRINBERG, P.I., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Manual for an automobile driver of the first class]
Uchebnik shofera pervogo klassa. Moskva, Transport,
1964. 398 p. (MIRA 17:2)

HYALIK, Lev Grigor'yevich; GAVRILOV, Georgiy Petrovich; KLENNIKOV,
Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; BELOTSERKOVSKAYA, S.I., red.;
BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Dump-truck trains; practice of the No.2/ Automotive Trans-
portation Combine at the Main Moscow Automotive Transporta-
tion Unit] Samosval'nye avtopoeszda; iz opyta avtokombinata
No.2/ Glavmosavtotransa. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 61 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

KLENOR, J.

Klenor, J.

The Hradec region is well-prepared for the hay harvest. p. 181.

Vol. 5, no. 10, May 1955
MECHANISACE ZEMEDILSTVI

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9,
Sept. 1955, Uncl.

KLENOR, P.

Disposable paper slippers. Cesk. hyg. 10 no.9:564-565 0 '65.

KLENOR, P.

"Noise in paper mills and the possibility of its reduction." P. 106.

PAPIR A CELULOZA. (Ministerstvo lesu a drevarského průmyslu). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, No. 5, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Unclass.

KLENER, Premysl; PODHOLA, Miloslav

Supply and mixture tanks in the papermaking industry. Papir
a celuloza 18 no.5:104-109 My '63.

1. Chemoprojekt, Praha.

KLENOR, Premysl

New machines and equipment for manufacturing and processing
corrugated boards. Papir a celuloza 19 no.10:281-283 0 '64.

1. Chemoprojekt, Prague.

KLEINOR, Prangni

Automatic lines for production of writing and copy paper
pads, notebooks, etc. Papir a celuloza 18 no.8:172-174
Ag'63.

22(1)

SOV/47-59-2-16/31

AUTHORS: Rozhkov, M.M. (Penza); Starikov, P.A., Engineer (Khabarovsk);
Klenov, A. (Sverdlovsk); Gubar', V.V. (Elektrostal'), and
Malyy, E.L., Senior Engineer

TITLE: The Movie Projector "Shkol'nik" (O kinoapparate "Shkol'nik")

PERIODICAL: Fizika v shkole, 1959, Nr 2, pp 68-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The "Kinap" Plants (motion picture equipment) in Kiyev and Leningrad are at present turning out portable film projectors KPSH-1. They are designed for introducing teaching processes in schools and demonstrating silent and sound films. The author lists a number of features which the film projectors ought to have, such as small weight and size, reliability and simplicity of operation, fire-proofness, the possibility to change the moving speed of silent films, to move them forward and backward, etc. The film projector KPSH-1 has these features only to a certain extent. The author examines each of them and points out the shortcomings. The disadvantages are also listed by P.A. Starikov, whose school acquired the film projector "Shkol'nik". A. Klenov (68-ya

Card 1/2

The Movie Projector "Shkol'nik"

SDV/47-59-2-16/31

srednyaya shkola - Secondary School Nr 68 in Sverdlovsk),
and V.V. Gubar' (Secondary School Nr 10 in Zlektrostal',
Moscow Oblast) complain that the projection tubes burned
out and that new ones are not available in the Glavenabpros
shops. E.L. Malyy, Senior Engineer of the Film Section
of Glavenabpros, explains why the tubes burned out too quick-
ly, stating that measures have been taken to supply the shops
with the required tubes.

Card 2/2

KLENOV, A. (Tbilisi)

Inspection of innovations in the Georgian Economic
Council. Izobr.i rats. no.8:26-28 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Izobretatel' i
ratsionalizator."
(Georgia—Technological innovations)

KLENOV, A.P.

Apparatus for individual vermifugal treatment of fish.
Veterinariia 41 no.7:110-111 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Starshiy veterinarnyy vrach-ikhtopatolog Donetskiy
veterinarnoy laboratorii.

KLENOV, Aleksandr Vladimirovich

N/5
191
.K6
1955

BIBLIOTECHNAYA TEKHNIKA (LIBRARY TECHNIQUES) 5. IZD., ISPR. I DOP. MOSKVA,
GOSKUL'TPROSVETIZDAT, 1955. 398 p. ILLUS. "LITERATURA": p. (390)-394.

KLENOV, E.N., kand.med.nauk

Intensity of energy metabolism in children of different ages
and sexes during muscular activity. *Pediatrics* 39 no.1:17-
21 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Is Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I.M. Sechenova
AN SSSR.

(EXERCISE)

(AGING)

(SEX)

KLZNOY, E.N., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Energy expended in various conditions and types of marching.
Voen-med. zhur. no.2:50-55 F '56 (MLBA 10:5)

(MOVEMENT,

energy expenditure in marching) (Rus)

(ENERGY,

expenditure in marching) (Rus)

KLENOV, N.N.

Evaluation of the relationship between the energy expenditure of
study and living schedules of students of various age and sex groups
in boarding schools. *Pediatrics* 37 no.9:75-78 8 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(STUDENTS physiol.)

L 40826-65 EPA(s)-2/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/E G(m)/EIR/ESP ENT(t)/EPF(b)
 Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/GS/RM
 ACCESSION NR: AT5007909 5/0000/64/000/000/0194/0201

AUTHOR: Yurova, L. N.; Polyakov, A. A.; Klenov, G. I.; Morozov, I. G.;
 Ye. I. Sidorov, G. I.

TITLE: A study of the physical characteristics of uranium-hydrogen containing
 reactors on a critical stand

SOURCE: ¹⁹ Moscow, Institut atomnoy energii. Issledovaniya po primeneniyu organi-
 cheskikh teplonositeley-zamedliteley v energeticheskikh reaktorakh (Research on
 the use of organic heat-transfer agents and moderators in power reactors).
 Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 194-207

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear power plant, thermal reactor, power reactor, organic reactor
 coolant, heat transfer agent, organic moderator, uranium hydrogen reactor,
 isopropylbiphenyl, critical mass

ABSTRACT: The results of an experimental comparison of organic and aqueous mod-
 erators under identical conditions on a critical stand are presented. In these
 studies, monoisopropylbiphenyl was used as the organic moderator, the purpose
 of the experiment being to determine the critical mass of uranium in systems with
 organic and aqueous moderators for a given construction of fuel elements. The
 critical stand used is described, and the distribution of thermal neutrons is

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analyzed. The results show that the values of the migration area for media with
monopropylbiphenyl lie below the values for aqueous moderators by 40-70% for
certain values of Q_H/Q_5 . Measurements were also carried out at different ratios
of the active zone to determine the effect of the geometry of the active zone on
the critical masses. These investigations showed that in the region where
 $Q_H/Q_5 \approx 1$, when $Q_H/Q_5 = 200-300$ for monopropylbiphenyl and $Q_H/Q_5 = 300-400$ for
aqueous moderators, the values of the critical masses are essentially independent
of the geometry of the active zone. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 2 tables and
2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 01Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, TD

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

SMORODINTSEV, A.A.; ALEKSEYEV, B.P.; GULANOVA, V.P.; DROBYSHEVSKAYA, A.I.;
IL'YENKO, V.I.; KLENOV, K.N.; CHURILOVA, A.A.

Epidemiologic characteristics of biphasic virus meningo-encephalitis. Zhur.
mikrobiol.epid. i immu. no.5:54-59 My '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Otdel virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR i tulyaremnoy stantsii.
(Brain--Inflammation) (Meningitis)

KLEINOV, K. M., UL'YANGOVA, N. I., ZAVLOTOVA, V. V.

"Some data on the natural foci of tularemia in the Leningrad oblast."
p. 205.

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i
prirodnookhagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference
on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29
October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences
USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.
Oblast Sanitary-epidemiological Station/Leningrad

AMOSENKOVA, N.I.; DAYTER, A.B.; KLENOV, K.N.

Study of small mammals in the Luga Q fever focus; preliminary
report. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 20:71-79 '59.

(MIRA 16:1)
(LUGA DISTRICT (LENINGRAD PROVINCE)—Q FEVER)

UL'YANOVA, N.I.; ZAKHAROVA, V.V.; KLENOV, K.N.

Tularemia outbreak of transmissive origin in the Vyborg District of Leningrad Province. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 20:124-129 '59. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Is otdela osobo opasnykh infektsiy Leningradskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach L.D. Musaleva; zaveduyushchaya M.A.Bessonova).
(VYBORG DISTRICT—TULAREMIA)

TOKAREVICH, K.N.; VASIL'YEVA, L.D.; AMOSENKOVA, N.I.; DAYTER, A.B.;
POPOVA, Ye.M.; BESSONOVA, M.A.; ~~KLENOV, K.M.~~ /

Epidemiological characteristics of a local Q-rickettsiosis focus.
Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 23:136-143 '61. (MIRA 16:3)
(Q FEVER)

AMOSENKOVA, N.I.; DAYTER, A.B.; KLENOV, K.N.

Data on field studies in a Q fever focus. Trudy Len.inst.epid.
i mikrobiol. 23:144-153 '61. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz laboratorii osobo opasnykh infektsiy rikketsiozov Lenin-
gradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera i
otdela osobo opasnykh infektsiy Leningradskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(LUGA DISTRICT—Q FEVER)

Klenov, N.N.
USSR/Forestry - Forest Plants.

K-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10625

Author : ~~Klenov, N.N.~~

Inst :

Title : An Experiment in the Utilization of Fast-Growing Species
in the Crops of the Belgorod Forest Economy.

Orig Pub : Povysheniye produktivnosti lesnykh ploshchadey tsentr.-
chernozemn. oblastey. Voronezh, 1956, 71-76

Abstract : The results of introducing fast-growing species (birches,
poplars, Manchurian walnut, African marigold /barkhata/,
larch, ash-leaved maple, green ash) into the southern
part of the wooded steppe are given. They used in field-
protective belts and on forest plots which were unsuited
to oak. Three types of belts were developed: a) birch
with underbrush, for use on eroded ravine slopes, b)
birch-oak belts of the corridor type (proposed by the Ins-
titute imeni Dokuchayev), for more fertile soils,

Card 1/2

DUBAKIN, A.I.; KLENOV, M.V.

[Inspection work in shipbuilding] Sudovye proverochnye raboty. [Leningrad]
Gos.izd-vo sudostroitel'stva, 1953. 119 p. (MLA 6:7)
(Shipbuilding)

Klenov, V.B.

124-1957-10-11807

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 10, p 89 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Klenov, V. B.

TITLE: On the Silting-up of Filters (O zailenii fil'trov)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1956, Nr 10, pp 13-16

ABSTRACT: The article presents an examination of the linear problem of the filtration of a liquid containing solid suspended particles. The distribution of retained particles is determined along the length of the filter and its variation with time. To solve the problem it was assumed that the flow of solid particles through a filter cross-section varies in proportion to the filtration speed and the concentration gradient of retained particles along the length of the filter, and is inversely proportional to the quantity of retained particles. Using a steady-state condition for the particle flow and also the abovementioned assumptions, the Author set up a differential equation for the silting-up process:

(See card 2/3 for equation)

Card 1/3

124-1957-10-11807

On the Silting-up of Filters

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} = k v \frac{\partial^2 \log \sigma}{\partial x^2}$$

and solved it for the following conditions:

$$\sigma = 0 \quad \text{for } t = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \log \sigma}{\partial x} = \frac{\sigma_0}{k} \quad \text{for } x = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial \log \sigma}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{for } x = l$$

where σ is the volume of the suspended particles in a unit volume of the filter, k is a proportional coefficient, v is the speed of filtration depending only on the time; σ_0 is the concentration of the suspension at the filter inlet. Furthermore, using his own solutions

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124-1957-10-11807

On the Silting-up of Filters

and the experimental functions proposed by the reviewer (Report of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 1954, Vol 98, Nr 4, p 549; RZhMekh, 1955, Nr 9, 5093) for the filtration coefficient in the process of silting-up of the filter, the A. obtains computational formulae for the filtration speed for a constant filtering pressure as well as for the filtering pressure for a constant filtration speed. It is to be mentioned that the solution obtained by the A. apparently contains some inaccuracy, because it does not satisfy the first boundary condition.

Yu. M. Shekhtman

Card 3/3

KLENOV, V. B., Cand of Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "On the problem of filter stoppages." Tashkent, 1957, 8 pp (Central Asian State University in V. I. Lenin) 150 copies (KL, 35-57, 105)

124-58-9-10170

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 110 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Klenov, V. B.

TITLE: On the Plugging of Filters (O zallenii fil'trov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN Uzbek SSR. Ser. fiz.-matem. n., 1957, Nr 2,
pp 103-111

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry. Ref. Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1956, Nr 10,
pp 13-16; RzhMekh, 1957, Nr 10, abstract 11807

1. Filters--Impurities

Card 1/1

SOV/44 - 58 - 4 - 3370

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, 1958, Nr 4,
p 158 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Klenov, V. B.

TITLE: On One Method of Modelling of the Pressure-free Unsteady
Motion of Ground Waters When There Is Silting of a Canal Bed
(Ob odnom metode modelirovaniya beznapornogo neustanovivshe-
gosya dvizheniya gruntovykh vod pri kol'matatsii rusla kanala)

PERIODICAL: UzSSR, Fanlar akd. dokladi. Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1957,
Nr 6, pp 5 - 9

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

KLENOV, V.B.

Thermal modeling of certain unsteady filtration phenomena. Trudy Inst.
mat. i mekh. AN Uz. SSR no.21:75-78 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Filters and filtration--Electromechanical analogies)

KLENOV, V.B.

Modification of filtration rate by warping. Trudy Inst. nat. i mekh.
AN Uz. SSR no.21:79-82 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Filters and filtration)

KLENOV, V.B.

Formula determining liquid discharge in the filter-silting process.
Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz. -mat. nauk no.3:79-83 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN UzSSR.
(Filters and filtration)

BALANDINA, O.B.; KLENOV, V.B.; LEVSH, I.P.

Studying contracted gas flow in liquids and determining specific gravity of gas-liquid emulsion. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk no.5:41-51 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Fluid dynamics) (Absorption of gases)

KLENOV, V.B.

Some problems of filter analysis. Izv.AN Uz.SSR Ser.tekh.nauk
no.5:55-62 '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Filters and filtration)

12 7000 1204, 1173

32555
S/167/61/000/006/003/003
D299/D303

AUTHORS: Denisenko, G.F. and Klenov, V.B.

TITLE: Study of filtration of polluted air by means of porous metals

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1961, 36-43

TEXT: G.F. Denisenko proposed (in 1952) the use of porous-bronze filters, prepared by powder-metallurgy methods. It was found that filters of porous metals are very practical, in particular for the oxygen industry. experimental investigations are described: Disc-shaped filters of 50 mm diameter, 5-10 mm thickness and 37-39% porosity, were used. As the principal characteristic of pores, their mean size was taken; this was determined as $75-250 \mu$. The air was polluted by alumina particles. The air pollution varied between 0.06 to 6.05 gm/m³. In each experiment, the air pollution (both before- and after the filter) was measured, as well as the rate of filtration and the resistance of the filter. In all, over

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Study of filtration ...

S/167/61/000/006/003/003
D299/D303

100 experiments were conducted. It was found that the main reason for the increase in filter resistance was the penetration of particles into the pores, obstructing them; the resistance is very little affected by precipitation on the filter surface. Theoretical studies are also discussed here: The magnitudes related to the operation of the filter are the efficiency of purification of the air, the resistance, the filter thickness and the mean pore-size. The efficiency of purification is characterized by the mean coefficient of purification

$\eta_m = \frac{\delta_0 - \delta_m}{\delta_0}$ (1) where δ_0 is the solid-impurity content of the air current before the filter, δ_m - the mean solid-impurity content after the filter. Using an expression (adopted from the references) for δ_m , one obtains $k = \delta_0 \cdot V_0 \cdot T$ (3), where k is the coefficient of pollution and x - the thickness of the filtering layer; $k = \delta_0 \cdot V_0 \cdot T$, where V_0 is the rate of filtration and T - the time at which the unit area of the

Card 2/4

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S/167/61/000/006/003/003
D299/D303

Study of filtration ...

filter is completely obstructed. At the initial stages of filtering, the filter resistance depends linearly on time, i.e.

$\Delta P = \alpha (\delta_0 - \delta_m) v_0 \bar{t}$ and $\Delta P_0 = \alpha (\delta_0 - \delta_m) v_0 t_0$, where α is a proportionality factor and $\bar{t} = t + t_0$. After computations, one obtains

$$\Delta P = \frac{\Delta P_0}{f(\alpha_0, \eta_{cp})} \cdot f(\alpha, \eta_{cp}), \text{ where } \alpha_0 = \frac{t_0}{T} \text{ and}$$

$$f(\alpha, \eta_{cp}) = \sqrt{\alpha} [\operatorname{arth} \sqrt{\alpha} - \operatorname{arth} \sqrt{\alpha} (1 - \eta_{cp})]. \quad (10)$$

The results obtained can be used for solving various problems of porous metal-filter computation. Several numerical examples are considered. These show that the above method yields good agreement between theoretical and experimental results, the computations involved having the advantage of great simplicity. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 8 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the

Card 3/4

32555

S/167/61/000/006/003/003
D299/D303

Study of filtration ...

English-language publications read as follows: T. Jwasaki, J. of the A. W.W. A., 29, no. 10, 1937; J. Ling, A study of filtration through uniform sand filters. Pr. A.S. of Civil Eng., v. 81, 751, 1955. X

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy n.i. kislородnogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oxygen Machine-Building)

SUBMITTED: February 3, 1961

Card 4/4

ABUTALIYEV, P.B.; KLENOV, V.B.

Work of rapid-filter layers. Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.tekhn.nauk 7
no.2:34-40 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut matematiki imeni V.I.Romanovskogo AN UzSSR.
(Filters and filtration)

ALEKSANDROV, S.A.; KLENOV, V.B.; RAYZER, Yu.P.

Studying the hydrodynamic characteristics of bobbins as radial filters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. teks. prom. no.6:105-110 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
Submitted September 20, 1965.

KIMHOV, Y.Y., insh.

Start marking bridges and culverts. Avt.dor 21 no.6:22 Je '58.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Bridges)

KLENOV, V.F., insh.

Waterproofing of bridge decks. Avt.dor. 22 no.6132 Jo '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Bridges) (Waterproofing)

KLENOV, V.I.

Stone rivers of eastern Transbaikalia. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5;
Geog. 18 no.4:77-78 J1-Ag'63. (MIRA 17:2)

BRODER, D.L.; KLENOV, V.I.; LASHUK, A.I.; SADOKHIN, I.P.

Angular distribution of γ -quanta engendered in inelastic neutron scattering on iron. Izd. fiz. 2 no.5:823-825 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

KLENOV, V.I.

"Stone flowers" in the Chukchi Peninsula. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser.
5: Geog. 17 no.6:78 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Chukchi Peninsula--Stone rivers)

KLENOV, V.I.

Influence of river dimensions on the preservation of terraces
(southern Sakhalin). Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5:Geog. 18 no.5:78
8-0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KLENOV, Ye. (g.Rostov-na-Donu)

Possibilities that are not made use of.... Okh. truda i
sots.strakh, 4 no.12:16-17 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Labor laws and legislation)

BELOVA, M.B.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; VLASOV, G.M.; GRYAZNOV, L.P.; DRABKIN, I.Ye.; ZHEGALOV, Yu.V.; KARBIVNICHYI, I.N.; KLENOV, Ya.P.; KRYLOV, V.V.; TITOV, V.A.; ZARETSKAYA, A.I., vedushchiy red.; FE-
DOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Geology and oil and gas potentials of Kamchatka] Geologicheskoe
stroenie i perspektivy neftegazonosnosti Kamchatki. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 343 p.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Kamchatka—Petroleum geology)
(Kamchatka—Gas, Natural—Geology)

SOV/126-7-6-14/24

AUTHORS: Spivak, G.V., Yurasova, V.Ye., Klenova, A.I. and Vlasova, T.A.

TITLE: On the Exposure of the Structure of Metals by Gas Ion Bombardment

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 6, pp 893-898 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to show the possibilities of revealing the metal structure of a heated material by a cathode sputtering method, the authors investigated several characteristic alloys. Atomizing of the specimens at a definite temperature was carried out in the apparatus for the ionic etching of metals UIT-1 used by Spivak et al. (Ref 3), in which there is a special device for heating the specimen (from 100 to 700°C) and for measuring its temperature. Sheet specimens of an Al-Mg alloy (6% Mg) were submitted to ion bombardment at 500°C. Cathode sputtering (together with selective evaporation which takes place at such a temperature) reveals the grain boundaries of an Al-Mg alloy (6.5% Mg) heated to 500°C. In Fig 1b the surface of this alloy, etched with neon ions at 280°C and in Fig 1a the structure of the same alloy revealed by cathode sputtering at 500°C are shown. From a

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SOV/126-7-6-14/24

On the Exposure of the Structure of Metals by Gas Ion Bombardment

comparison of these photographs it can be seen that at 500°C the grain size of the alloy is considerably coarser and the grain boundaries are finer. Apart from this alloy, etching of specimens of steel YalT was studied with the apparatus UIT-1. In this case, chromium carbides precipitated along the grain boundaries at 500°C. The presence of chromium carbides after chemical etching is only apparent from the holes where the carbides were attacked. By means of ionic etching at 600°C the chromium carbide precipitates along the grain boundaries could be seen in the form of small dark spheres of approximately 1 to 2 μ diameter. A photograph of the surface of steel YalT specimens etched at 600°C and subsequently cooled is shown in Fig 2. In Fig 3 ferrite and austenite grains revealed as a result of cathode sputtering of the steel YalT are shown. In Fig 4 the structure of pure aluminium sheet is shown (a - after chemical etching; b - after etching by ion bombardment). The extent to which the metal structure is revealed can be best judged by the depth of etching of the intergranular boundary. Therefore, in order to select the correct

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On the Exposure of the Structure of Metals by Gas Ion Bombardment

sputtering treatment, the dependence of the depth of metal grain boundary etching on the parameters of the gas discharge during simultaneous sputtering was studied. The depth of the boundaries was measured by a stereoscopic method. A quartz print was taken from the atomized surface of the specimen and a precise portion of this print was photographed in the electron microscope UEM-100 under an angle of $+6$ and -6° relative to the optical axis. The stereo-couples obtained (Figs 5a and b) were studied with the precision stereometer SM-3, which gives the volume effect. In order to obtain more reliable results, the atomizing of the grain boundary was studied in neon and in air for several types of technical copper with two different instruments. Ionic etching of the specimens was carried out initially in a glass tube. The investigated specimen was used as the cathode in the tube. During atomizing, the specimen temperature was kept constant by cooling it with water. The dependence of the depth of etching of the grain boundary on the potential difference between the cathode and anode during atomizing in neon was determined. The density of the discharging current

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On the Exposure of the Structure of Metals by Gas Ion Bombardment

was kept constant ($j = 10 \text{ mA/cm}^2$). The results of the measurements carried out are shown by the curve 3 in Fig 6. The dependence of the depth of etching of the grain boundaries on the density of the discharging current was studied on two types of specimens which were cut out from technical copper of somewhat different compositions. The density of the discharging current varied between 5 and 15 mA/cm^2 ; the potential difference between the electrodes was kept constant at 5 kW. The specimen was atomized for 5 mins. The dependence of the depth of etching of the grain boundaries on the density of the discharging current was found to be linear (Fig 7). From an analysis of the curves obtained for the dependence of the depth of etching of the intergranular metal boundaries on the density of the discharging current and on the potential difference between the electrodes it is possible to arrive at the following conclusions: there is no advantage in raising the potential difference between the cathode and the anode above 8-9 kW to accelerate revealing the metal structure. It is better for the density of the discharging current to be increased. The greatest permissible density of the

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On the Exposure of the Structure of Metals by Gas Ion Bombardment

discharging current in cathode sputtering of metals is determined by the intensity of the cooling rate of the specimen. In the case under consideration, in which the atomized specimens were cooled in a mixture of dry ice and alcohol, a current density exceeding 15 mA/cm^2 should not be used. However, at a more intensive cooling rate, greater discharging currents can be used. The best operating conditions for atomizing technical copper are: $j = 10 \text{ mA/cm}^2$, $u = 9 \text{ kW}$, $t = 5 \text{ min}$, $p = 5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mm Hg col.}$ There are 7 figures and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 1 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni
M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1957 (Initially)
November 12, 1957 (After revision)

Card 5/5

DAYTER, A.B.; AMOSENKOVA, N.I.; Prinimala uchastiye: KLENOVA, K.N.

Role of ticks of the superfamily Ixodoidea in Q-rickettsiosis.
Report No.1: On natural infection of the tick Ixodes ricinus L.
by Rickettsia burneti. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 23:
154-165 '61. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz laboratorii obo opasnykh infektsiy i rickettsiozov Lenin-
gradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera i
otdela obo opasnykh infektsiy Leningradskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE) (Q FEVER)

ABUKOVA, Ye.N.; GAREYEVA, M.S.; TITOVA, M.M.; DREMOVA, V.P. Prinimali
uchastiye: NIKIFOROVA, Ye.N.; REDZHEPOV, N.N.; KLENOVA, M.A.;
KAZAK, A.P.; FURMANOVA, N.M.; VISHNEVSKAYA, L.A.; SARKISOVA, E.N.

Measures for the control of acute intestinal diseases in Ashkhabad.
Zdrav.Turk. 6 no.4:3-8 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(ASHKHAHAD--INTESTINES--DISEASES)

KLEOVA, Y. V.

Formation of Bottom relief on the Barents Sea.
Priroda #2, 1933

SO: Trudy Arkticheskogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo
Instituta, GUSMP, Council of Ministers, Vol. 201,
1948

17	
<p>Working conditions in the production of phenols. A. V. Fashman, <i>Izv. Vsesoyuzn. Nauch. Ts. 81-6(1980);</i> <i>Chem. Z. 1980, 14, 473.</i>—In the production of phenols the workers are exposed to the poisons, effects of which are: toxic substances; hemolytic compounds, forming a no. of toxic substances; hemolytic compounds, forming methemoglobinemia and cyanosis; and possibly cyanosis; compounds producing skin diseases, and possibly cyanosis; acute agents (phenols, etc.); narcotics (C_2H_5Cl, H_2O); acids, etc. The equipment should therefore be made as gas tight as possible, and certain solvents which are not too essential (e. g., H_2O, C_2H_5Cl) might ad- vantageously be replaced by less harmful ones. A. Fashman-Centure.</p>	
<p>AD-516 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	
<p>1000 1000000</p>	<p>1000000 1000000</p>
<p>1000000 1000000</p>	<p>1000000 1000000</p>

KLENOVA, M.V.		1971 AND 1972	
ca		✓	
<p>Coloring of Polar Sea sediments. M. V. Klenova. (comp. rev. and. ser. U. S. N. S. 10, 1971-1972); in English; cf. preceding issue. -- The relationship between the color of sea-bottom sediments and their chem. compo- sition and the influence of org. material upon them is discussed. An examn. of certain samples of sedi- ments in the Polar basin indicated: the (1) reaches the bottom of the sea; the lower water layers are said with C(4); bottom life is comparatively good; the chief source of org. matter is the plankton. Mn and P are assumed to be higher here than in the sediments of more southern regions. J. W. Francis</p>			
<p>ASB-114 METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>1971-1972</p>			

KLENOVA, M. V.

Submerged Shore lines of the Barents Sea.
Trudy Sovetsk Seksii Mezhdunarodn Assots Po Izuch. Chetveritchn.
Perioda. #4, 1939

SO; Trudy Arkticheskogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo
Instituta, GUSMP, Council of Ministers, Vol. 201,
1948

CA
KLENOVA, M.V.

Phosphorus in the sediments of polar seas. M. V. Kharina and M. L. Dedyushkaya. (*Comp. rend. acad. sci. U.S.S.R.* 5, 28, 82-4 (1960) in English). — The distribution of P was studied in the Barents, Kara and GIN Sea areas. The P content in the bottom sediments of the Barents Sea increased from approx. 0.16% along the north shore to slightly more than 0.20% farther north, and in the Kara Sea increased from approx. 0.16% to approx. 0.20% with increasing depth. The P content seems to increase with increase of the fine sand-like fraction of sediments. Muddy sands from the Spitzbergen bank contained 0.19 to 0.16% P, while sandy mud contained 0.187 to 0.110%. In the Kara, bottom deposits varied with composition, as did the Spitzbergen samples. H. K. M.

AMS/A+B 1251

28 103 331.46
 Kiselev, M. V. *Geology of the sea*. (Geology of the sea.) Moscow, Gostedizlit, 1968.
 495 p. 740 figs., 12 tabs. ISBN p. 470 481. DLC -After a brief discussion of the history of
 oceanography and hydrography, the subject of marine geology is treated in a detailed and
 scholarly manner. The main chapters deal with submarine geology, chemical composition of
 sea water, marine precipitation and bottom sediments, dunes, trenches and beach erosion and
 the history of the oceans and seas. Applications to or from meteorology are numerous: effect
 of rainfall on salinity of seas like the Black and Caspian; climatic changes affecting extent of
 oceans and seas and so on. *Subject Headings:* Geology, Oceanography, Textbooks. M R

ASD 15.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

XIMNOVA, M.V.

Characteristics of modern marine sediment formations. Bul. MOIP
Otd. geol. 26 no.2:95 '51. (MIRA 11:5)
(Submarine geology)

1. KLENOVA, H. V.; GERLEMANOVICH, D. Ye.

2. USSR (600)

4. Sedimentation and Deposition - Japan, Sea of

7. Deep-sea phases of sediments in the Sea of Japan. Dokl. AN SSSR 89, No. 5, 1953.

A study of processes in contemporary sediment formations, which concludes that in the complex interaction of various geological, climatic, biological, etc., factors found in marine deposits creates another basic and decisive factor, namely, hydrodynamic regime or activity, due to a certain degree of dispersion of its constituent parts. Presented by Acad D. S. Belyankin.

259T50

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KLENOVA, M. V.

USSR/Geology - Oceanography

Card 1/1 Pub. 46 - 3/19

Authors : Klenova, M. V.

Title : Classification of present-day sea deposits

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 3, 51 - 70, May - Jun 1954

Abstract : A brief but critical review is presented of the existing classification of present-day deep-sea deposits and a new classification is given for the phases of the sea deposits as a further development of classification principles. Thirty-eight references: 31 USSR; 2 English; 2 German and 1 French (1870 - 1953). Table; graphs; drawing.

Institution:

Submitted:

KLENOVA, M.V.

Geologic structure of the Apsheronian submarine ridge. Dokl. AN SSSR
94 no.2:311-314 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Morskaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya Instituta geologicheskikh
nauk Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Caspian Sea--Geology) (Geology--Caspian Sea)

ASLANOVA, N.Ye.; BOGOROV, V.G.; ZUSSER, S.G.; KLENOVA, M.V.; STAROSTIN, A.D.

Scientific and technical research of I.I. Mesiatsev. Trudy
Gidrobiol. ob-va no. 6: 17-22 '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Mesiatsev, Ivan Illarionovich, 1885-1940)

15-1957-3-2963
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
pp 77-78 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Klenova, M.V., Belevich, Ye. F., Gershanovich, L. Ye.,
Gudkov, M.P., Pakhomova, A.S.

TITLE: The Tendency to Change in the Geological Conditions of
the Delta and the Northern Part of the Caspian Sea (Tendentsii
izmeneniy geologicheskikh usloviy del'ty i severnoy chasti
Kaspiyskogo morya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. okeanograf. in-ta, 1955, Nr 28, pp 39-82

ABSTRACT: From studies of existing maps of the Caspian Sea
and of the Volga delta, and from investigations of
sedimentation and the development of relief, the authors
have drawn some conclusions about the probable changes
in the physical and geographic environment in the north-
ern part of the Caspian which may result from the regu-
lation of streamflow of the Volga River by the construc-
tion of a series of dams. With a drop of 2.5 m in the
level of the sea the area would decrease 35,000 km², and

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15-1957-3-2963

The Tendency to Change in the Geological Conditions of the Delta and the Northern Part of the Caspian Sea

with a fall of 4 m the area of decrease would amount to 56,000 km². In the latter case, an independent basin would be formed in the eastern part of the northern Caspian, separated by dry land formed from the union of the Buzachi Peninsula and Kulaly Island. In general, the character of the mantle rock in the western part of the northern Caspian would remain the same, although it would be somewhat redistributed; in particular, coarse-grained sediments would be moved further out to sea because of shoaling in the littoral zones. One might expect finer-grained deposits in the eastern part of the northern Caspian in association with the isolation of the

Ural trench. It is possible that calcium salts would precipitate in this basin. The position of the Volga delta would shift; its marine part would become smaller and be displaced to the southeast. The eastern canals would die, their flow focusing in the Belenskaya Bank system. Some of the small rivers and canals in the western continuation of the upland districts of the delta would also die. Shoaling of the eastern part of

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The Tendency to Change in the Geological Conditions of the Delta and the Northern Part of the Caspian Sea

the delta front would facilitate the shifting of the Volga discharge toward the central depression of Belenskiy Bank.

Card 3/3

L. D. Sh.

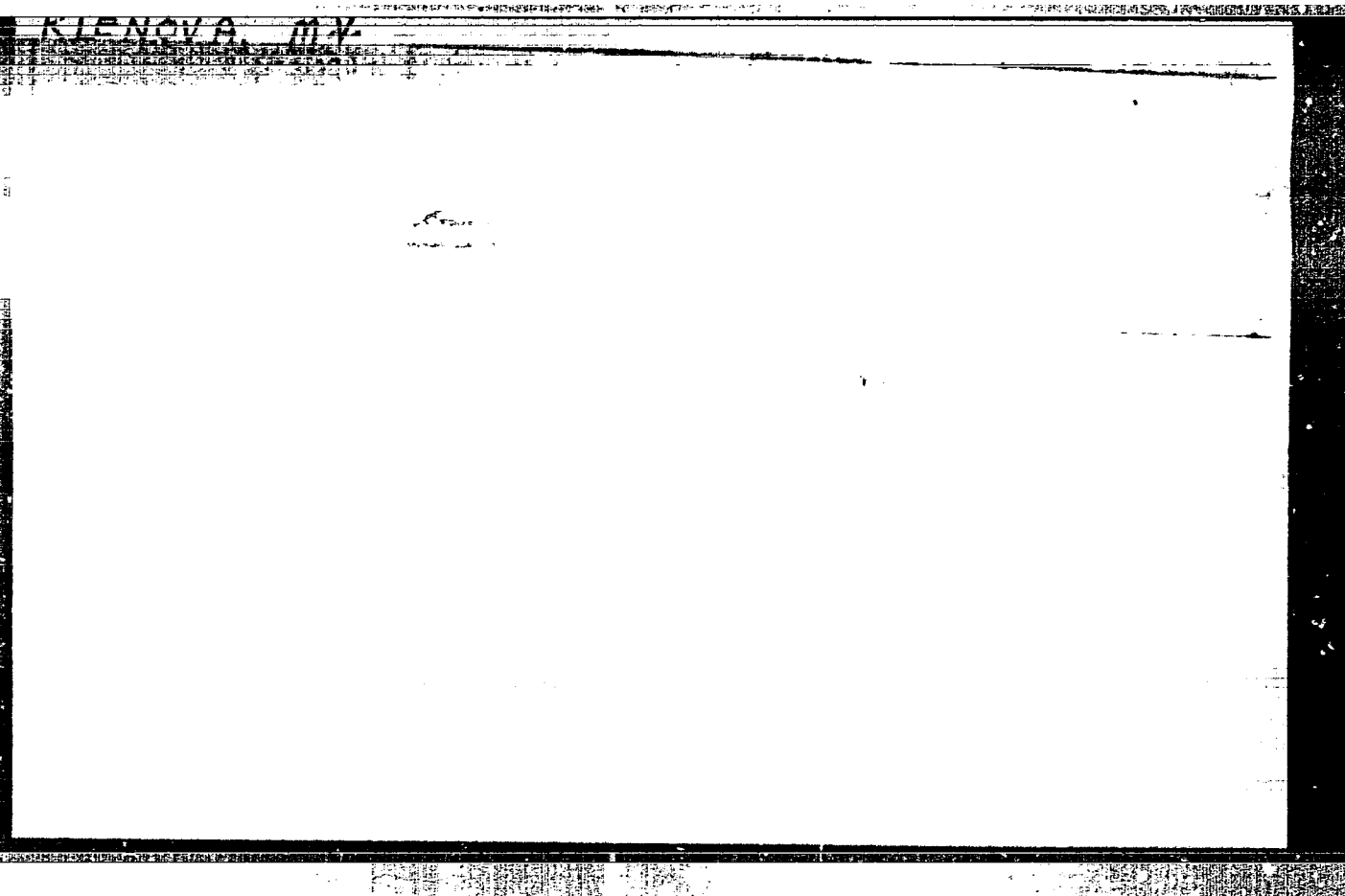
KLENOVA, M.V. prof.; SOLOV'YEV, V.P.; ARTYUNOVA, N.M.; POPOV, P.G.; YASTREBOVA, L.A.;
KATURIN, V.P.; KOPILOVA, Ye.K.; TEODOROVICH, G.I., redaktor; TOPCHYEV,
A.V., akademik, redaktor; MINONOV, S.I., akademik, redaktor; ALIYEV,
M.N., redaktor; AKHMEDOV, G.A., redaktor; VARENTSOV, M.I., redaktor;
DMITRIYEV, Ye.Ya., redaktor; DOLGOPOLOV, N.N., redaktor; IL'IN, A.A.,
redaktor; MEKHIT'YEV, Sh.F., redaktor; MOZESON, D.L., redaktor; PUSTO-
VALOV, L.V., redaktor; PONIN, A.V., redaktor; NOSOV, O.I., redaktor;
KISHILEVA, A.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Recent sediments of the Caspian Sea] Sovremennye osadki Kaspiiskogo
moria; Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 302 p. (MIRA 9:3)

1. Daystvitel'nyy chlen AN AzSSR (for Aliyev) 2. Chlen-korrespondent
AN SSSR. (for Varentsov, Pustovalov) 3. Nachal'nik morskogo otryada
Azerbaydzhanskoy neftyanoy ekspeditsii SOPS AN SSSR (for Klenova)
(Caspian Sea)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723020006-1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723020006-1"

KLENOVA, M.V.; FLOROVSKAYA, V.N.; VIKHOREKO, N.N.

Bituminological luminescence survey of the sea bottom. Dokl. AN SSSR.
109 no.4:846-848 Ag 1956. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Mironovym.
(Caspian Sea--Sea bottom)

KLENOVA, M.V.

20-6-28/43

AUTHORS: Voronov, P.S., Klenova, M.V.

TITLE: Preliminary Data on the Geological Structure of the Region Near the Soviet Southpole-Observatory Mirnyy (Predvaritel'nyye dannyye o geologicheskoy stroynii rayona sovetskoy yuzhnopol'yarnoy observatorii Mirnyy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 6, pp. 1153 - 1156 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The observatory is situated on the shore of the Davis Sea at 66°33' southern latitude and 93° eastern longitude. The ice-barrier-edge of the Antarctic west of the Khelen (probably Helen) glacier was called "Pravda" - shore. The observatory was constructed on the point of a small peninsula. This mainly consists of thick accumulations of continental ice with 4 coastal "nunataks" of primitive rock which are molten into the coastal ice, furthermore of 16 small rocky islands, called "Drushby", in front of the peninsula. The largest (about 1 km²) and highest (93 m) of those, called Khasuell (probably Haswell) lies 3 km north of Mirnyy. All other islands together are hardly 1/5 as large as the former. The slopes of the islands are steep to almost vertical, the tops are mostly flat, often with traces of the work of glaciers. The coastal "nunataks": Komsomol'skiy, Radio, Morennyy,

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20-6-28/48

Preliminary Data on the Geological Structure of the Region Near the Soviet
Southpole-Observatory Mirnyy

Sopka and Skala Vetrov almost form a straight line along the northwestern shore of the peninsula. The buildings of the "Mirnyy" are situated on the largest region free of ice on the southeastern slope of the Komsomol-"nunatak". All islands form the point of a submeridional underwater-ford. Within its region depths of 50 to 100 were measured, on both sides of it they reach 200 m and more. Part of more islands buried under the continental ice is represented by the coastal nunataks, another part, however, by the summits of light-blue ice lying somewhat more to the south. All these islands including the Adams island - 5 km north of the ice-barrier apparently belong to one single massif of rocks of the Charnokit series. Beside 40 - 50% plagioclase, hyperstene (up to 20 %), hornblende (10 - 15 %), quartz (5% and more) and biotite (from individual grains to 20 %) the rock consists of ore-minerals: titanomagnetite or magnetite and apatite. Potassium-feldspar replaces plagioclase. Plagioclases, mostly of 2 generations, as more acid ones (andesin) replace the more basic ones (Labrador). The petrographic-mineralogical structure of the individual islands and "nunataks" is described in detail. On the Godley island single grains of molybdenite and bismutin were found. A variation according to rules

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20-6-28/48

Preliminary Data on the Geological Structure of the Region Near the Soviet
Southpole-Observatory Mirnyy

of the spatial orientation of streakiness, the changes of the character of xenolites, as well as the homogeneity of the magnetic field between the Mirnyy-district and the Adams island give rise to the assumption that all islands and "nunataks" form part of a single large "pluton" whose center lies west of Mirnyy. Gneisses and granites are predominant among the material of moraines. Most of the "nunataks" and islands have the form of lambs' foreheads with flat southern and steep northern slopes. They all almost carry glacier-streaking. The recent micro- and meso-relief of the reefs shows deflation and desquamation caused by hurricane-like winds. The rocks are superficially discolored: greenish-gray charnokite becomes brownish-gray with crusts and efflorescences enriched by iron. The metamorphosed rocks, in contrast to this, becomes lighter. They belong to the archaean period. The history of development of the massif probably was complicated. Gneisses and basic rocks of the pyroxene type probably are the oldest ones. During the course of the penetration of an acid magma a Charnokite-massif was formed, which was later on repeatedly compressed. Derivatives of the same magma pene-

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Preliminary Data on the Geological Structure of the Region Near the Soviet
Southpole-Observatory Mirnyy

trated into the cracks that had developed and formed veins of
pegmatite and other material. The intrusion of the Gabbro-norite
in the Komsomol-"nunatak" took place at a later time. The re-
crystallized outflows of a gray carbonate-clay sediment, which
are in places preserved in cracks, are probably still younger.
There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Complex Antarctic Expedition AN USSR, Antarctic, Mirnyy
(Kompleksnaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya Akademii nauk SSSR,
Antarktida, Mirnyy)

PRESENTED: by D.I. Shcherbakov, Academician, June 10, 1957

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

KLENOVA, M. V.

"Modern Marine Facies".

report presented at the Fifth Intl. Sedimentology Congress, Geneva/Lausanne,
2-7 June 1958.

Inst. of Oceanology, Moscow

KRAVTSOV, N.D.

KLENOVA, M.V.

3(5) FRAME 1 BOOK REPRODUCTION 809/837

Abstracts from the book "The Soviet Antarctic Expedition 1955-1958".

Scientific expedition to the Antarctic "Vostok", 1955-1958. The expedition was organized by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and its results are presented in this book. The book is divided into two parts: the first part contains the results of the expedition, and the second part contains the results of the scientific research conducted during the expedition.

Scientific expedition to the Antarctic "Vostok", 1955-1958. The expedition was organized by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and its results are presented in this book. The book is divided into two parts: the first part contains the results of the expedition, and the second part contains the results of the scientific research conducted during the expedition.

Card 1/2

Abstracts from the book "The Soviet Antarctic Expedition 1955-1958". The book is divided into two parts: the first part contains the results of the expedition, and the second part contains the results of the scientific research conducted during the expedition.

Abstracts from the book "The Soviet Antarctic Expedition 1955-1958". The book is divided into two parts: the first part contains the results of the expedition, and the second part contains the results of the scientific research conducted during the expedition.

Abstracts from the book "The Soviet Antarctic Expedition 1955-1958". The book is divided into two parts: the first part contains the results of the expedition, and the second part contains the results of the scientific research conducted during the expedition.

Card 2/2

Abstracts from the book "The Soviet Antarctic Expedition 1955-1958". The book is divided into two parts: the first part contains the results of the expedition, and the second part contains the results of the scientific research conducted during the expedition.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

1. Purpose of the Expedition and The Preparation (V.S. Novik) Preparation of the expedition Expedition personnel

Card 3/2

VII. Marine Geological Studies (A. P. Litvinov and M.V. Klenova)

Summary of work completed Laboratory equipment System of research Preliminary results

VIII. Study of the Material Composition of Present-day Sediments of the Submerged Shelf of Antarctica (M.V. Klenova)

IX. Geological Studies (M. A. Rybakov) Measurement of electric currents in the ocean

AUTHOR: Klenova, M.V., Professor SOV/26-58-12-6/44

TITLE: Problems of Marine Geology (Problemy geologii morya)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958,⁴¹ Nr 12, pp 39-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Due to research results of the Soviet vessels "Vityaz'", "Ob'" and "Mikhail Lomonosov" marine geology has assumed an importance of its own. Stepped-up research was justified by the necessity of geological prospecting and related studies of the nature of rocks and the origin of the continents and oceans. M.V. Muratov suggests that the thalassogenetic process set in during the Mesozoic. Investigations of Academician N.V. Belov and V.I. Lebedev showed that the reorganization of the crystal lattice of minerals of surfacial origin leads - under the pressure influence of thick and heavy blanket deposits - to the liberation of heat, the surplus of which can serve as a source of the heat within the earth, the formation of magma, etc. Two principal scopes of marine-geological research will be the deciphering of the history

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Problems of Marine Geology

SOV/26-58-12-6/44

of the formation of the coastal lines and their adjacent zones, the study of the surface layers of the bottom of the oceans and present formation of deposits.

ASSOCIATION: Okeanograficheskaya komissiya AN SSSR, Moskva (The Oceanographic Commission of the AS USSR, Moscow)

Card 2/2

KLENOVA, M. V.

"Regularities in Relation to the Formation of Depositions and Delta Contour
(lithomorphogenes)"
report to be submitted for the Intl. Cong. New York City, 31 Aug - 11 Sep 1959.

(Inst. of Oceanology, Moscow)

3(1)

SOV/20-127-2-56/70

AUTHOR:

Klenova, M. V.

TITLE:

Substances in Suspension of the Northern Part of the Atlantic
(Between Scotland and Iceland)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 2,
pp 435 - 437 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

There are correlations between the distribution or the composition of the marine suspension and the physico-geographical conditions of the mentioned region. The mentioned connection may serve as an indicator of the water masses as well as characterize the conditions of transport and distribution of the initial components of the recent sediments. The expedition ship "Mikhail Lomonosov" collected during its first voyage between Iceland and the shelf of the British islands suspensions in the upper water layers in the following cross sections: a) Iceland - Western Islands (b) along the Iceland shelf, c) Reyk-janes chain - shelf of the British Isles and d) Faroe Islands - Scotland. The suspension was microscopically investigated

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Substances in Suspension of the Northern Part of the
Atlantic (Between Scotland and Iceland)

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(Ref 1) and the qualitative composition of the greater particles described. By this analysis 3 basic types and several subtypes of the suspension (Fig 1) were found. The water of the Atlantic is very pure in November. The salt content of the water (between 35.25 and 35.40%) agreed fully with the course of the side branch of the Irminger current and the character of the suspension. This holds in the case of the water temperature as well. The latter was gradually reduced towards the west. The content of fine and finest particles rises in the shelf of Iceland with decreasing salt content and temperature. A considerable quantity of diatoms occur here. The finest fraction of the suspension increases on the island base of Iceland. Its content of algae splinters and cornered mineral grains increases. This proves the occurrence of other currents which carry finest particles i. e. these latter have had a long way from their origin. This reflects apparently an influx of the coastal waters of Iceland and of cold currents from the Greenland Sea. The suspension has the same mixed character in the cross section Iceland - Western Islands. The salt content of the topmost water layers is very constant here.

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Substances in Suspension of the Northern Part of the
Atlantic (Between Scotland and Iceland)

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The temperature rises gradually with the distance from Iceland. A suspension of very peculiar mechanical composition was found more eastwards, in the region of the Rokkol sandbanks and the western adjacent elevations, at a depth of 1080-1480 m, i.e. in water of an apparently Atlantic current origin. The suspension is qualitatively homogeneous, carbonate splinters, globigerines, and single chambers, as well as coccolites and rare diatoms predominate. This speaks in favor of a relative immobility of the water in the Atlantic current here. The larger suspension components lack therefore and the finer ones are enriched. This suspension type (Fig 1) is connected with the rise of deeper water layers (Fig 2) which are comparatively poorer in oxygen. The suspension from the Rokkol banks is mixed like that from the British shelf, but, in contrast to the latter, qualitatively more manifold. A typically Atlantic suspension was found in the cross section Faroe Islands - Shetland Islands (obvious erratum: Scottish Islands, Abstractor's note). There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet references.

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Substances in Suspension of the Northern Part of the Atlantic (Between Scotland and Iceland) SOV/20-127-2-56/70

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanography of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: February 4, 1959, by V. V. Shuleykin, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 3, 1959

Card 4/4

KLENOVA, Mariya V. (Prof.)

"Specific features of Sedimentation in the Arctic Basin."

report to be presented at the Sixth Intl. Sedimentological Congress, Intl.
Association of Sedimentology, Copenhagen, Denmark, 15-25 Aug 1960.

Inst. of Oceanology, Acad. Sci. USSR

KLENOVA, M.V.; KUROCHKIN, G.D., red.isd-va; ASTAF'YENVA, G.A.,
Ukrain.red.

[Geology of the Barents Sea] Geologia Barentsova moria.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 366 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Barents Sea--Geology)

KLEINER, M. O.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLORATION 807/3331

International Geological Congress. 21st, Copenhagen, 1960.

Morskaya geologiya (Marine Geology) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960.
205 p. 2,500 copies printed. (Series: Doklady sovetskikh geologov, problems 10)

Editorial Board: P. L. Zhurav, Resp. Ed.; A. V. Zhurav, V. P. Zhelezovskiy and G. A. Zhurav, Eds. of Publishing House: V. S. Zhurav; Tech. Ed.: V. Kurpov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists and oceanographers.

COVERAGE: The book contains 18 articles representing the reports given by Soviet geologists at the 21st International Geological Congress. Individual articles deal with the bottom topography, sedimentation, and tectonics of oceans (Western Pacific and Southern Indian), as well as the geomorphology and tectonics of the Black and Caspian Seas and Soviet sectors of the Baltic. An English résumé accompanies each article. No personalization.

Abstracts: A. E. N. Kibal'tsev, G. A. Zhurav, I. P. Zhurav, A. P. Zhurav, and G. A. Zhurav. Reproduction. Summary of Scientific Results of Investigations of the USSR's Great Under Seas and Oceans

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Abstracts: D. E. Stratigraphy of Sediments and the Paleogeography of the Kuroshio Current and the Far Eastern Seas of the USSR According to Sea-Bottom Parameters

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Abstracts: A. P. Formation of Sediments in the Southern Pacific and Indian Oceans

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Abstracts: I. K. and G. A. Bolter. Bottom Sedimentation Conditions in the Arctic Ocean

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Abstracts: V. P. and D. P. Reproduction. Bottom Geomorphology and Tectonic Problems of the Black Sea

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Abstracts: V. P. L. D. Bolter, and G. A. Zhurav. Relief and Recent Tectonic Structure of the Southern Caspian Sea

105

Abstracts: P. V. Recent Shelf Deposits in the Marginal Seas of Northwest Asia

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Abstracts: A. I. The Geology of the Barents Sea

123

Abstracts: T. I. Sediments in the Norwegian Sea

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Abstracts: L. V. Study of the Diagenesis of Some Marine Sediments

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Abstracts: V. P. G. K. Leonov, and D. P. Reproduction. The Influence of the Sublittoral Tectonic Transformation on the Development of the Coastal Zone of Soviet Seas

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Abstracts: A. A. V. L. Bolter, and V. P. Zhurav. Some New Data on Sediment Streams Along Shores

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Abstracts: V. P. L. A. A. Leonov, P. A. Leonov, and V. S. Zhurav. Recent Vertical Movements of the Soviet Seas

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Abstracts: G. L. Types and Formation of Lagoons on Recent Shores

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KLEBOVA, M.V.

Studies of marine geology in the Atlantic Ocean. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
geol. 25 no.10:77-81 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Atlantic Ocean--Submarine geology)

[illegible]

S/614/61/000/008/003/004
D037/D113

AUTHORS: Klenova, M.V., and Lavrov, V.M.

TITLE: Marine geology work in the Atlantic Ocean

SOURCE: Moscow. Akademiya nuak SSSR. Okeanograficheskaya komissiya.
Byulleten', no. 8, 1961, 38-45

TEXT: The authors describe geological research conducted in the North-East Atlantic area by the "Mikhail Lomonosov" expeditionary ship in 1957-58. With the aid of recording echo sounders a mountainous submarine land not yet marked in Hill's chart (1956) was discovered in this area. In the west and east it is bordered by rugged ridges, the central massif being marked in navigation charts as the Faroe elevation. At depths of 465-500 and 680-700 m, pronounced platform-like surfaces were revealed. The eastern ridge appearing to the east of Rockall is continued by elevations on the slope of the Hebrides. The Faroe elevation gradually descends towards the Iceland basin, the depth of which gradually increases to 3,000-4,000 m towards the south. The Reykjanes ridge is characterized by a typical alpine relief with sharp peaks and deep valleys. The depth of water above the ridge varies

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